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THE WASHINGTON BEE

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VOL. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY OCTOBER 17, 1903. NO. 20

PRIMATE OF LONDON.

Right Rev. Francis Bourne Promoted by the Propaganda.

Created Archbishop of Westminster and Ex-Officio Head of Catholic Church in England—Soon to Be Made Cardinal.

Right Rev. Francis Bourne, the Roman Catholic bishop of Southwark, London, has been chosen to succeed the late Cardinal Vaughan as archbishop of Westminster.

Like the pope, Bishop Bourne was born of poor and obscure parents. Before his elevation to be a bishop he had only done parish work in the Southwark diocese and was promoted by right of succession in 1896.

Francis Bourne was born at Clapham, in London, in 1861, and many still remember him as a barefootoed boy on Clapham common. He got his early education at the ecclesiastical colleges of St. Cuthbert, Usham and St. Edmund's, Ware, and the College of St. Sulspice in Paris. He spent a year or two at the University of Louvain, and returned home to be ordained a priest in 1884.

He was assigned to several obscure parishes, among which were Grinstead, in Surrey, where he remained until 1889, when he was appointed rector of the diocesan seminary near Guilford, Surrey.

In a few years he succeeded in building a new college and a magnificent chapel. At the instance of the then bishop of Southwark Leo XIII. made him a domestic prelate in 1895, and a year later coadjutor bishop of Southwark, with the right of succession.

He continued to live at the seminary and personally supervise the education of its inmates, seldom mixing with the clergy of the archdiocese.

London is divided into two Roman Catholic dioceses, the one of Southwark including all the territory on the right bank of the Thames, and the archdiocese proper all the district on the left bank, both extending into the country as far as the sea.

MOST REV. FRANCIS BOURNE.
(Recently Appointed Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.)

Now Archbishop Bourne will rule in the district of Cardinals Manning and Vaughan and within three months will be made a cardinal, as were his immediate predecessors.

"The appointment of Dr. Bourne," observes the London Tablet (Rom. Cath.), "was not altogether unexpected. For the last two years public opinion had steadily pointed to him as likely some day to fill the position made illustrious by the lives and labors of three great cardinals." The same paper continues:

"The youngest member of the hierarchy, he has been a bishop for seven years, and though only 42 years of age, Bishop Bourne brings to Westminster the reputation of a great administrator. The circumstances of his early life, which caused him to spend a considerable time in France, and his subsequent training in Paris and Louvain, while they left him intimately familiar with the conditions of ecclesiastical life in France and Belgium, also served to make the French language almost as familiar to him as his own. Certainly those who heard his sermon during the celebrations at Arles some years ago know that he can preach as effectively in one language as in the other. But perhaps it is to his descent from a line of successful civil servants that we must look for the secret of that habit of work and concentration of effort which have been among the distinguishing notes of his career. . . . . Let the past speak for the promise of the future. The great seminary at Wonersh, St. Augustine's House at Walworth, the new establishment at Clapham, the affiliation to the Institut Catholique of Paris, the constant stream of promising students to the Procure in Rome—all tell of the way in which Bishop Bourne has ruled his diocese. Whether or not they mean that a new spirit is brooding over the face of the waters, at least they show that so far our new archbishop has not been guided by any rigid conservatism. And beyond and above these considerations we have the fact that at an age when, specially in the ecclesiastical career, ... called by the wisdom of the holy see to fill the highest position in the English church. Finally, our new archbishop comes to us with what will be the best of all possible recommendations—the fact that he held a high place in the regard and esteem of his great predecessor."

Silk Workers in France.

Within a year more than 2,000 skilled workmen have left the French silk factories for the United States.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS INCONSISTENCY.

An Unnecessary Address—Advice of Negro Representatives—The Suffrage League and the Civil and Political rights of the Negro—Register Lyons, Editor Pledger and Others Support Southern Democrats—Startling Developements.

At a conference of prominent colored men in the city last night it was decided to issue an address to colored voters in behalf of the Republican party. Those who took part in the conference and

signed the address were Judson W. Lyons, John C. Dancy, Walter H. Brooks, pastor Nineteenth Street Baptist Church; John P. Green, Geo. W. Lee, pastor Vermont Avenue Baptist Church; Robert H. Terrell, Thom. H. R. Clarke, and Thomas M. Dent. The address is as follows:

The republican party has ruled this nation with the exception of two administrations for the last forty-three years, and under its guiding hand the population has practically trebled. The glory and wealth of the nation has surpassed the most ardent expectations of all patriots, and universal liberty has been established.

The ballot, which is the sign and stamp of a freeman, has been conferred upon all through the instrumentality of this great organization. To that party the colored man owes every civil and political right he has ever possessed or now enjoys. To guarantee to him those rights it has added three amendments to the Constitution, costing more in treasure and in blood to write them in the magna carta of the nation by ten fold than was expended to adopt the original document itself.

Thirteen years ago the spirit of disfranchisement and nulification, which all patriots hoped had been buried forever, reasserted itself in the State of Mississippi; and it has grown until now it haunts the borders of Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, and Maryland, a state wherein the colored man constitutes only about one-fifth of the entire population, and aggregates only about 60,000 voters, the Democratic party has declared for the Mississippi plan. To hesitate now to stand in serried and unbroken ranks for the Grand Old Party when this abhorrent spirit of disfranchisement knocks even at the door of the North, or to, by loose and inconsiderate speech give encouragement to the common enemy—the Democratic party—is worse than folly; it is to the colored man political suicide. The party stands now where it has always stood, for the equality of all men, irrespective of race, color, or creed, before the law. It stands for prosperity, and we are not extravagant when we say, that it is the only barrier to-day between the colored American political and complete undoing.

President Roosevelt has, by every act of his administration, shown that he has inherited the great qualities of his predecessors, of l adership and the unalterable love for fair play. He is to be our next standard bearer in 1904; and any defeat of the party this year makes the fight for his re-election next year harder and more difficult.

We therefore enjoin upon our people everywnere to rally to the support of the party this year as they have never done before in its history.

JUDSON W. LYONS.

Last week Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury had a conference of six office holders and two preachers and sent out an address casting reflections on those engaged in organizing the Suffrage League. He was playing a bunco game of politics, and showed how awfully fresh he can be. The Bee publishes a little of Mr. Lyons political history showing that he has been a democrat in Georgia. For quite twenty years the leading Negro republicans in Georgia have been allies of the democratic party, and have helped to kill off all anti-democratic opposition. They have done this by voting the democratic ticket outright, and by refusing to put republican tickets out to be voted for. In 1896 Atkinson was the democratic candidate for Georgia and Wright was the Populist. Colonel A. E. Buck, the chairman (. . . . . mitteeman supported Atkinson, the democrat. And yet he has the gall and cheek to read a lecture to republicans who have never voted a democratic ticket. Read the following evidence. (From the Atlanta Constitution, Saturday, October 3, 1896)

"Some of the most responsible and respectable republicans of Georgia took up the cause of Governor Atkinson and have advocated his election from the stump. Among these are W. A. Pledger, H. L. Johnson, J. H. Deveaux, C. C. Wimbish, F. J. Wimbrey, I. W. Wood, J. W. Lyons, T. M. Dent and a host of others."

COLONEL BUCK'S CIRCULARS.

Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 1896.

To the republicans of Georgia: Having no republican state ticket and the party having declared through the state central committee that all republicans were free to support either the populist or democratic candidate if they choose to support either. I had concluded to take no public position as to what republicans should with reference to state elections, but of late overwhelmed with letters asking my advice, whether to support Wright or Atkinson and believing it my duty to give such advice as I am convinced is best for the party and the public interest I write this general letter.

For more than twenty years in middle and south Georgia there has not been an honest election, and there will never be one so long as the old democratic doctrine is in operation and control. Its newspapers and leaders now are loud in declaring for honest elections, as they see the danger of loss of the state through the assaults of the populists. The advent of the populist party has done much to expose democratic frauds and in vindication of the claims of the republicans that fraud controls at elections. The recent revelations, of Rev. Sam. Jones have added to democratic alarm, but we cannot expect democratic methods to be changed as long as that party is in power.

The democratic newspapers have fixed 50,000 for the majority in this state in order to answer Maine's 40,000 republican and boom Bryan and Sewall at the north. Defeat of the democratic state ticket would discourage their party throughout the country and greatly aid the North and West for Mckinley. For these reasons I advise the support of the populist state ticket.

(Signed) A. E. BUCK.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE, 6th Auditor Resigns.

THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

The White Man is Responsible—Will the 15th Amendment be Repealed?—Rev. Bristol Speaks Out—A manly Sermon.

Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered an impassioned sermon on "The Race Problem" last Sunday evening. For over an hour he held the attention of a large congregation while he depicted "the sense and nonsense, the selfishness and the inhumanity, of the prejudice against the Negro." He asserted that the lynching of the Negro is depriving him of the great rights of the Magna Charta, the right to trial by jury and the right of the habeas corpus. He intimated that the blacks would be justified in using violence to prevent the repeal of the 15th Amendment.

Dr. Bristol found the text for his address in Acts, xvii:25-26, "He giveth to all life and breath and all things, and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

"Race prejudice is an old history," he said, "and . . . . morality or immorality of the Negro it is worth the while to consider. It is from the white man that the Negro has learned to steal and to lie. The Negro's teachers have been white. It was just as bad for the white man to steal the Negro from his native country two centuries ago as it is for a Negro to steal a chicken to-day. If you wish to know who taught the Negro licentiousness, you have only to look into the faces of the thousands of mulatto people and get your answer.

"There should be no prejudice based on color. The majority of the human race are colored. Two-thirds of the world are not white, and scientists have agreed that the first man was not white. The great rulers of the East, upon whose works and institutions our present civilization is founded, were colored men. Christ taught all to pray 'Our Father.' If, then, God is the white, the black, and the yellow man's father, we are all brethren.

WHITE MAN WAS ONCE A SLAVE.

"In some cases the prejudice is due to the fact that the Negro was once a slave. If this be so, then the white man, who made the Negro a slave, has more to atone for than the black man. Moreover, the white man was a slave long before the black man was. The Jew held white men slaves, as did the Greeks. The Romans held the Germans and Saxons slaves. Slavery was introduced in this country by men who held it contemptible to work. Yet these persons were hounded out of England for debt. They desired to have others to do the work that they should reap the profit, and yet for the reason that the slaves did the real work the latter are held beneath their masters."

Dr. Bristol insisted that Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, meant that both white and black should be equal before God. He said that he could not countenance the movement to deprive the Negroes of their rights under the Fifteenth Amendment.

"Furthermore, by lynchings, the American people are depriving the colored man of the great rights of Magna Charta," he said, "the right to a trial by jury and to a writ of habeas corpus."

Dr. Bristol concluded with the statement that if any attempt is made to rescind the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the Negro will be justified in taking up a gun.

prejudice is the rankest development of pride and selfishness. Out of it grew systems of caste in society and aristocratic forms of goverment. Race prejudice has been the great problem that has confronted all ages, and has been the chief obstacle to moral, mental and industrial progress. Crimes, lynchings, have been inspired by it, and yet governors of States, inspired by the inconsistency of prejudice, have winked at these same crimes. The prejudice against the Jew is not religious, intellectual, or moral, but purely racial. In America the prejudice between the white man and the Negro has been conceived in pride, selfishness, and inhumanity, that are contrary to the principles of Americanism.

"No one can claim that the prejudice is due to the low moral nature of the Negro, for no race, under equally adverse circumstances, has made greater development in such a short space of time than the Negro within the last forty years. Their growth is one of the miracles of race development. This prejudice cannot be based upon the inferior intelligence of the Negro. We must consider the difference between the advantages enjoyed by the white and the black man.

NEGRO'S TEACHERS HAVE BEEN WHITE.

"If the prejudice is based on the Castle was a great blow to the colored people of this city. The interest manifested by Mr. Castle in our public schools and literary circles demonstrates that he is a gentleman of broad culture, large sympathies and a believer in the ultimate equality of the colored people. We recall the speeches made before our High School and the Bethel Literary Society, in which Mr. Castle planted himself squarely upon the doctrine before the law and a fair chance for every American citizen, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. He will, however, be most missed in the office over which he presided with such exceptional fairness and efficiency. There are probably more colored clerks in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department than in any other public office and it is them that Mr. Castle showed himself to be an absolutely fair and just man notwithstanding the prejudice which to a great or less extent obtains there Mr. Castle recognized the merit of the colored clerks and promoted them. He was always ready and willing to receive his colored clerks and as often assured them that he was with "the under dog in the fight." We regret the departure of Capt. Castle and hope that the example he has set for dealing with will be imitated by his successor. Meanwhile Capt. Castle has our best wishet for most successful career in any business he may in the future undertake.

TROTTER THE MARTYR.

Reception to America's Greatest Journalist—Editor Chase Invited to Boston—All New England Will Honor Her Patriotic Son.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1903.

W. Calvin Chase, Esq.

Dear Sir: Ere now you have learned that treason has done its worst and Mr. W. M. Trotter and Mr. Granville Martin have begun their sentences of 30 days in jail for daring to ask Mr. Washington a few questions on that memorial evening of July 30, 1903. The vindicative spirit displayed by Washington's adherents, led by his appointee here (W. H. Lewis) together with the aid of the whites, who are trying to reduce us to a servile class, prevented any compromise whatever. Those of us here, who are neither dismayed nor discouraged, and who believe our cause has been helped immeasureably by the jailing of these men, have determined to give them a reception when they are liberated Nov. 7th. Knowing of the unexampled manhood displayed by you in your fight, the manhood rights of the race against the miserable time servers and those who bend the hinges of the pregnant that thrift may follow fauning, our committee unanimously requests the inspiration of your presence and counsel on Nov. 7th. This is the beginning of the fight which we in Boston, Mass., propose to wage against Washington and his satellits, who damned with faint praise the aspirations of the race. We want men who dare say their soul (like yourself) against any man who seeks to reduce us to a servile class. Boston and New England call upon Washington's foremost citizen in the person of yourself to come over in Macedonia and help us. Will you come?

An early reply will oblige,

Yours for the rights of all men,

J. Solomon Gaines.

Office of the Bee,
1109 I St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1903.

J. Solomon Gaines, Esq.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your invitation to be present Nov. 7th, next, at a reception in honor of Wm. Monroe Trotter, Editor of the Boston Guardian, who, like all honest men, martyrs and patriots, was imprisoned because he dared to denounce the teachings of an apologist and a slave to the enemies of the American negroes, who are not controlled by the blandishments of official power and treason to American manhood. If God permits me, say to your committee, to the people of Boston and all New England, that I shall consider it one of the happiest moments of my life, to be present and do honor to one of America's greatest journalist.

With congratulations to Wm. Monroe Trotter, believe me to be in the name of American liberty,

Fraternally, yours,

W. Calvin Chase.

JUDGE PRITCHARD.

He Investigates the Charge of the Suffrage League—Colored Men Will Sit as Jurors, When They are Competent.

Judge J. C. Pritchard, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, entered upon an investigation on Monday, Oct. 5th, 1903, of the alleged discrimination against colored men serving as jurors. He had a talk with clerk Young, for whom the colored people have the highest respect. Judge Pritchard gave it out, that competent colored men shall sit as jurors, and so long as he is a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, no discrimination shall be allowed in the court, and competeat colored men shall sit as jurors. The Bee on the part of the colored people extends its thanks to Judge Pritchard, and . . . . .

MORE WATER NEEDED

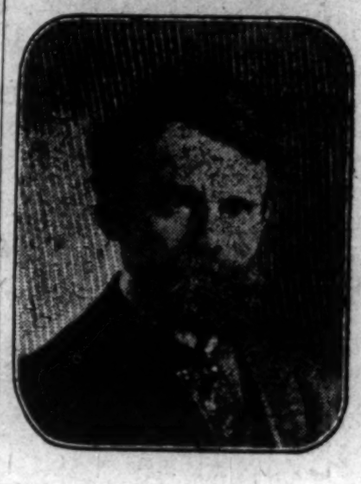
Salt Lake City Confronted by a Serious Problem.

Nothing Can Afford Permanent Relief But the Vast Irrigation Scheme Planned by the Government for Utah.

The Mormons are not progressive agriculturists. Cooperation has blunted their ambition. There is no incentive to individual effort. The average member of the church, which has its strength in the rural communities, has ten or twenty acres of land. He raises enough to support himself and family, and that is as far as ambition carries him. If arguments were needed against cooperation and in favor of individualism, they could be found abundantly in Utah and in Colorado, respectively. If the same spirit of progress inspired the people of Utah as is found everywhere in Colorado, the state would have wealth and prosperity far in advance of what she now possesses.

At present about 500,000 acres of land are being irrigated in Utah, and experts say that this can be increased to 3,500,000 or 4,000,000 acres, with a full development of all irrigation projects. The size of the average holding in Utah is less than 30 acres. It is about twice that amount in Colorado, and 40 times that amount in Wyoming, this last being due to the fact that Wyoming is a grazing state.

The Chicago Journal says that thus far the national government has not selected any irrigation projects in Utah, but it is now at work, through experts of the geological survey, making investigations of the water supply at Utah lake, 50 miles south of Salt Lake City. The legislature and governor of Utah have joined in a request that the national government construct a dam across the Jordan river, near its outlet from Utah lake. This dam would raise the water of the lake ten feet, and furnish irrigation for 50,000 acres in Salt Lake valley, west and south of Salt Lake City. It would at the same time permit the city to monopolize for its



They Say

Two new Judges of the Police court will be appointed.

cessity of a change.

Massachusetts has organised suffrage association.

The white eople he try will be convinced that they can not select a leader for the negro.

The democratic party is organ ising.

Senator Gorman may secure the democratic nomination.

In union there is strength for that reason the white people want an apologist to lead the negro race.

The Afro-American council is a thing of the past,

There are to be no office hold ers members of the suffrage asso ciation.

Rev. S L. Corrothers will make a strong president of the new suf frage association.

The sage (?) of Tuskegee will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The most successful man in the United States is the one who can succeed.

The colored attney will organ ise some time in the near future.

We do not know it all and it is well to take the advice of our friends.

Think of those who are your friends and who will treat you well.

The Business league that met at Nashville Tenn., was a good farce.

The Colored American that was going to swallow the world of news papers made its appearance last week.

It was a hard struggle for life and when it did appear there were many old faces put in to save com position.

A news paper with a circulation of ten thousand ought to be able to withstand chronic dyspepsia.

Look out for the National suf frage association.

Do not imagine that you are the entire country because you have a little money.

W. J. Bryan is a man who thinks he knows it all.

The Evening Star thinks Booker Washington is a great man.

The Star would have a similar opinion of other negro apologists.

Our contemporary should attend to its own business and allow the negro to select his own leader.

The Bee is of the opinion that the negro race is being betrayed.

Senator Hanna is not at all dis turbed It is too early to talk about the national cha rmanship of any party.

Let us first select a president then let us talk about a chairman,

The Bee is the Colored Ameri can of this city and the proper Rec ord of events.

It is no Afro-American but a si mon pure negro advocate.

It does not believe in the Plan ets, this is a dark Age that needs a Torchlight that will Appeal to the reasons of the people.

This race needs a Guardian to keep it straight.

Some Tribune are false and rcfs Lancet will tend to improve their condition.

The race is on trial and au : d

Editor Trotter is all right.

He is no trimmer neither is he

No negro clerk can be appointed e

The only way to succeed is to suc ceed.

Let us have qualified suffrage.

There is a division in the ranks of the republican party.

Negroes are easily deceived.

There is a great deal for the ne groes to learn.

Why can't colored men unite?

The most successful editor is the one who is able to command the respect of the people.

Have you read The Bee, if not do so at once.

There are lots of frauds in this country.

Look out for the man who claims to be soliciting cash subscribers for The Bee.

The merchants are warned to look out for a man who claims to represent The Bee.

LITTLE GORILLA BABY.

Koko Was Bought for $3,000 and Will Be Reared in All Respects Like a Child.

America's queerest baby, for whom J. R. Wilson, of Portland, Ore., paid $3,000, is a youngster of the gorilla family, the only one of its tribe in the United States. He looks like a little old man, though he is only eight months old, and is devoting his time to acquiring such infantile accomplishments as drinking milk from a cup and eating rice with a spoon.

"Koko" is the name of the baby gorilla, and he has come all the way from the banks of the Congo river, in western Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who have an uncommon fondness for pets, will give their young protege the advantage of

KOKO AT HIS BEST.
(Young Gorilla Who Will Be Reared Like Human Child.)

as much education as his intelligence can assimilate.

Young Koko is being strictly brought up as to discipline and diet, eating at regular intervals.

His favorite spot in the house is a big upholstered armchair in the parlor. From the trees of his tribe in the old world to a parlor in the new world is surely a transition to confuse any creature, but Koko seems to be quite at his ease.

The young stranger from Africa is an interesting object to callers. He has an elderdown "comforter," which with much solemnity he draws about him when he feels chilly. If too warm he carefully lays it aside.

He is exceedingly fond of his mistress and follows her everywhere.

Although so new to the ways of civilization, Koko feeds himself with a spoon as handily as though the African jungle had been supplied with the same article.

He sits at table with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and comports himself in a reasonably genteel manner unless something occurs to make him angry. Then he flings his spoon away, throws himself upon his back on the floor, and kicks like a bad, bad child of human species. And like a bad child he is punished for his conduct.

Sweden's Regsdag.

With the exception of the British parliament the Swedish regsdag is the oldest legislative body in the world. The kingdom of Sweden has maintained its integrity as far back as there is any record.—Indianapolis News.

Rubbing It In.

Husband—Last night I dreamed I was in Heaven. I wonder what that's a sign of?

Wife—It must be a sign that the old adage about the contrariness of dreams is true.—Chicago Daily News.

Cruel Man.

"Why do you think your husband's love has changed?

"Boo-hoo! He used to call me his ducky darling, and now he calls me his tootsy-wootsy."—Chicago American.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

Nearly one-half of the mortality in the United States is from diseases of the lungs, and 75 per cent. of it preventable.

After more than 4,000 experiments Dr. R. Neuhaus has reached results in color photography which were warmly applauded at a recent lecture and exposition given by him in Berlin. The chief remaining defect is that an exposure of ten to 15 minutes is still required.

It is commonly assumed by ornithologists that every species of migratory bird breeds in the most northern portion of its range. It has been found, however, that the Australian sand dotterel goes south to breed, traveling to the south of New Zealand, or as far toward Antarctica as it can now get.

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—Detroit Free Press.

Daughter Marries the Man Her Mother Had Jilted Years Ago

Anna Cordington Seeks to Amend Wrongs of Aged Recluse at Scott, Ohio, by Bestowing Upon Him Her Heart and Her Hand.

A SINGLE line often furnishes the text for a weird and sad story, the truth of which cannot be questioned. In this instance a line in the probate judge's record of marriage licenses is the text, writes a Toledo (O.) correspondent.

Some 40 years ago there lived in the town of Defiance a young man named Hiram Dukeen, who was possessed of the natural characteristics and intuitions for a successful career, in so far as the "start" for a young man in that day of the world was considered. He came of a sturdy, pioneer parentage and had grown up to know what it was to work and earn his own way in the world. His education had by no means been neglected and he was given the benefit of a common school education, which he greatly enlarged by a taste for good literature,

SHE ASKED HIM POINT BLANK.

such as he was able to secure, although more limited in volume than quality.

Among the families residing in the country contiguous to Defiance was a fairly prosperous farmer named David Rawlins, who, with his wife and a very pretty daughter, were quite well known in the community. Hermoine Rawlins was more than an ordinary girl. Her mother came of good old Puritan stock, and the daughter inherited her beauty, her love for music and learning, and she became, with her natural and acquired brhood and towns near by. It was only attractions, a veritable belle in the neighthe old story that she and Dukeen be lovers. Their troth was eventually plighted, and the parents of each considered it a well-mated couple and looked forward to a happy and prosperous future.

Hermoine had spent a few weeks at Cincinnati, and subsequently her father sent her to New York to further her musical studies, in which she displayed great talent and proficiency.

It was finally arranged that she and Dukeen were to be married on New Year's eve, and the families of each of the young people were preparing to make the affair as elaborate as possible in those days and with the facilities at hand.

By mere chance one day the young man discovered that the girl was occasionally receiving letters from some one in Cincinnati. He questioned her about the matter and she endeavored to pass it as a mere trifle and said it was simply letter now and then from a great she had met when receiving her instructions in music in the Queen City.

Dukeen was inclined, like many swains, to be a bit jealous, and h her it would please him if she would writing to the southern Ohio friend promised to do so. But it was a to be broken, as he discovered a weeks later, when by the sheerest dent he came across one of the man's letters and read it.

He accused the girl of being him, and as it was then approach Thanksgiving time of the year and were to be married the following Year's eve, he chided her about her faithfulness and they quarreled. Bu soon saw he had been hasty and deavored to smooth matters over in a fit of rage she informed him th would never marry a man that was ous. She cared too much for her happiness to do that.

He attempted to renew the engagment a few days later, but she was obstinate and the following spring she was wed to Joseph Cordington, a young man from the city with little to recommend him but a handsome face, glib tongue and well-fitting clothes made by a city tailor. He did not please her parents nor did they please him. It was not long until the couple, after receiving some assistance from David Rawlins, moved to the west.

Letters came occasionally to the folks, but they did not indicate any great degree of happiness on the part of the daughter. Then came the news of a baby daughter. Two or three years later Cordington forged the name of a store man in Omaha, Neb., and was sent to prison, only to die a short time afterward of quick consumption. The young mother and child came back to live with her parents, both of whom died a few years later, and Mrs. Cordington and her little daughter disappeared after the settlement of her father's estate.

Dukeen's parents died a short time after their son's disappointment, and from that time on Hiram Dukeen lived the life of a recluse. He did not see Mrs. Cordington and her child when she returned from the west. In fact, he avoided seeing them. Dukeen lived apart from his fellow-beings as much as possible, and wrapped himself up in his books, papers of which he took many, and his farm from which he earned a livelihood.

One day there arrived in Stryker, O., a young lady, who made inquiries about the old man, if he was still living, and where. She was unable to secure much information until she went to Scott, O., near which town she understood the man lived. She visited him, and as she had long since known her mother's life story, she knew of what to converse when she was received at this little home. While little can be learned of the two parties, it is said that the daughter, Anna, told him she was prepared to make amends for the great wrong her mother had done him, and asked him point blank if he would marry her. That they arrived at a satisfactory understanding the quiet little wedding testifies. They took up their abode in Dunkeen's little house, which rapidly took on the appearance of a cozy little home under the influence of a woman's hand.

MEN WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, uttered the following admonition at the Worcester summer school: "Constitutions and states, congresses and laws, police and elections, all break down and come to grief unless behind them and underneath them there be human character. You may have all these things, but there will come a time when you must depend upon some individual to do right."

At a recent meeting of Benjamin Hamrick's family in Webster Springs, W. Va., it developed that the aggregate stature of Mr. Hamrick and his eight sons was sixty-two and one-half feet. The father stands six feet five and one-half inches, and the "sawed off" of the family, a son named William, is six feet one inch. The members of this remarkable family range in weight from 155 to 200 pounds.

Thomas J. Mosteller, of Hazel Run, St. Francois county, Mo., is the biggest man in the state, weighing something over 500 pounds and steadily gaining. As an ordinary meal he eats from three to five pounds of meat, usually consuming about a gallon of water at a meal. Mr. Mosteller was of ordinary bulk until his twenty-fifth year. He is now 49 years old and does some work on his farm, being able to move about quite freely with the aid of a huge cane.

J. B. Haggin, the noted horseman, has raised some of the greatest racers of which the American turf can boast, but he has never been heard to yell at the closest finish, nor does he even smile at victory. His record for taciturnity is almost without parallel, it being nothing unusual for him to go through an entire day without saying more than half a dozen words. It is said that when a close friend spoke to him of this peculiarity Mr. Haggin made this reply, a tremendously long speech for him: "Joyner, my trainer, does enough hollering for both of us."

The descendants of the aborigines of Australia are very fond of jewelry, but they do not pay much for it. They use telegraph wire to make bracelets, earrings and nose-rings, and tear down the telegraph lines for that purpose.

THE OLDER GENERATION.

Daniel B. Hubbard, who has been his time educator, lawyer, consul general and acting commissioner of education for Porto Rico, is in the Grafton, Mass., almshouse.

James Carlisle, uncle of John G. Carlisle, formerly secretary of the treasury, is one of the most noted fiddlers in Kentucky. The old gentleman refuses to be considered a violinist. "I am just an old-fashioned fiddler," he says, "one of the many in this good old state." He has won prizes innumerable at contests, and it is generally conceded that when he plays "Money Musk" only a very deaf man's toe can keep still.

A strange coincidence is noted in the death of Dr. D. M. Dunn at Minneapolis and of L. J. Dunn at Topeka. They were brothers and both were aged men. They died on the same day of the same disease and were buried together at Minneapolis. Dr. Dunn was the first physician in Minneapolis and later he became editor and proprietor of the Minneapolis Messenger, which was sold to Governor Riddle in 1855.

Though 90 years old ex-Governor Garcelon, of Maine, still practices medicine over a radius of 30 miles, scorning trolley and automobile travel behind a Morgan horse of high style and speedy gait. Long journeys have no terror for this hearty old gentleman. A year or two ago he took a run down to South America, about once a year he is off to the Pacific coast or to one of the gulf states, and he was a notable figure at the last session of the American Society of Medicine in New Orleans. He never misses a public meeting at his home in Lewiston, of which he is the pioneer native born resident.

Doors Made of Paper.

Some of the new dwellings in French cities are fitted with doors made entirely of paper. It is finished to resemble any kind of wood, and there is no warping, shrinking or cracking.

What Galvanized Iron Is.

Galvanized iron is merely iron dipped into molten zinc. The coating is not electrically applied, as the word galvanized seems to imply.

ACING FOR THE CUP

Has Cost Sir Thomas Lipton Over Two Million Dollars,

And American Yachtsmen Have Spent Two and a Half Millions to Keep the Trophy on This Side of the Water.

ince 1886, when the Yankee yacht yflower easily defeated the cutter atea in two races, it has cost the ited States nearly $2,500,0000 to keep cup on this side of the water.

ir Thomas Lipton alone has spent 00,000 in his attempt to "lift the ," but, of course, the challenger is ally under much heavier expense n the defender. And, furthermore, cost increases with each succeed- race. The estimated cost of build- the Mayflower and all necessary essories was $100,000; of the Volun- , in 1887, also about $100,000. The iant, which defended the cup in cost $300,000, including building, ing, maintenance, etc. In 1895 the es rose to $400,000, when the De- er was the victor. The cost of the umbia, in 1899, was also about $400,- ; in 1901, about $300,000 for the e boat, including tender, trial rses, etc., and the cost to date for e Reliance is put by wise salts at arly $600,000.

The Reliance was built by a syndi- e composed of ten men. They are Oliver Iselin, who has full charge the boat; former Judge Elbert H. y, Clement A. Griscom, James J. l, William H. Leeds, William ckefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, ry Walters, P. A. B. Widener and rman B. Keam.

Mr. Herreshoff, it is said, received 0,000 for this boat. There are seven plete suits of sails for the Reli- e, which would add another $100,- to the cost of the yacht. The es of officers and crew can be put s at $20,000 and the rations, main- ance, etc., at $10,000. The dry- ding expenses must also be consid- d, and, with new rigging, adds an- r $12,000 to the cost. In addition, e is that expensive thing, the ten- which was bought outright, and

C. O VER ISELIN.
(Managing Par er of the Reliance Yacht Syndicate.)

h the crew cost about $75,000 alone. This sum d es not include the heavy pense of the trial horses, the Colum- and the Constitution, which have en put in commission for this occa- n. J. Pierpont Morgan, the owner the Columbia, and August Belmont, e owns the Constitution, probably ve spent more than $100,000 to help Reliance defend the cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton estimates his ex- ses for the present yacht race at 0,000. This year his expenses have n more than in former years, as he ps two racing yachts in commis- . The Shamrock III. probably about $200,000 to build. She has suits of sails, costing about $20,000 , so that the sails alone cost $100,- Extra spars have been needed time to time, more riggings has found necessary and this, with r expenses, brings the amount to 0,000.

he crews on the two boats—the amrock I. and the Shamrock III.— mber ninety men. The captains' aries are $4,500 each and that of the icers $3,000. The eighty men com- ing the crew draw about $30 a nth. They are engaged for six nths, making the total cost for sal- es of officers and crew $21,900. In ition to their wages they have been mised $75 each by Sir Thomas for ning to this side, which is in lieu prize money. Of course, this would ve been increased in case the Sham- k had been victor.

Then there is the expense of the in to consider. It is said the food l alone for this boat is $18,000, to nothing of the wages of the crew. rthermore, as both the Shamrocks ve been in dry dock 22 days, at a t of $200 a day, this brings the total t of Sir Thomas' attempt to lift the p to nearly $2,000,000, and for the ee races, in which he has competed, mething like $2,100,000.

And yet Sir Thomas says he does not nk of the cost. The cost, therefore, British challengers since 1886, when Galatea came to this country, down the Shamrock III. is about $3,500,- , and the United States $2,500,000, or ,000,000 in all for both sides.

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ything else is to instill in the minds our young the desire above all to ld up a character that will win the pect of all with whom they may e in contact, and which is vastly re important than a great fortune. erchants who keep their business ll in hand, sell for cash and pay for ds at short time, taking advantage all cash discounts, keep good habits give strict attention to business y rarely fail.

TWO MOSQUITO YARNS.

They Were So Extraordinary That the Third Liar Did Not Dare to Tell His Little Story.

They were telling mosquito stories. They had prevaricated right along, to the amusement of the listeners, and each was about to run out of yarns. Each felt that it was time to get in his best yarn.

"Why, over in Jersey," said the Harlem man, "I was spending the night with a friend near a big swamp. After I crawled in bed I heard a crashing noise near my head, and turned around to find that a mosquito had been perambulating through the hallway, had gotten mad, and had driven his bill through the ceiling into my room. I jumped up, seized a monkey wrench, and bradded the bill on the inside. Then I walked through the side door, seized a shotgun, loaded it with buckshot, fired the whole load into that mosquito, and went to bed again.

HE BRADDED THE BILL.

Later on I heard another noise. Going out to investigate, I ascertained that the mosquito had broken his bill off and had gone out of the house minus a part of his probing apparatus. Three days later I saw that same mosquito eating a chicken it had caught."

"I believe you are a very strict churchman," said the other man, "and, of course, you had to tell the whole truth about that story, but I'll tell you what is a fact. Down in the Florida Everglades there is a mosquito that beats yours. I was fishing on a creek one day when I heard an awful buzzing noise overhead. Looking up, I saw a mosquito flying along with a half-grown colored child under one wing, and a grindstone under the other. Occasionally he would whet his bill on the grindstone and take a bite of the child. To show you that this story is true, I will cross my heart."

The third liar, says the New York Times, had prepared to say something, but he saw the threatening looks on the faces of the crowd and desisted.

WITNESS WAS TOUGH.

Lawyer Tried Hard, But Could Not Extract Much Information from Andrew Anderson.

The lawyer for the defendant was trying to cross-examine a Swede who had been subpoenaed by the other side as a witness in an accident case.

"Now, Anderson, what do you do?" asked the lawyer, according to the New York Times.

"Sank you, but Aw am not vera well."

"I didn't ask you how is your health, but what do you do?"

"Oh, yas. Ow vewrk."

"We know that, but what kind of work do you do?"

"Puddy hard vowrk; it ees puddy hard vewrk."

"Yes, but do you drive a team, or do you work on a railroad, or do you

"AW VEWRK IN FACT'RY."

handle a machine, or work in a factory?"

"Oh, yas; Aw vewrk in fact'ry."

"Very good. What kind of a factory?"

"It ees wery big fact'ry."

"Your honor," said the lawyer, addressing the court, "if this keeps on, I think we'll have to have an interpreter." Then he returned to the witness.

"Look here, Anderson, what do you do in that factory—what do you make?" he asked.

"Oh, yas, I un'erstan'—ye want to know vat I make in fact'ry, eh?"

"Exactly. Now, tell us what you make."

"Von dollar an' a half a day."

And the interpreter was called in to earn his salt.

FORTY BIG AIRSHIPS.

All Will Take Part in the Coming Races at Paris.

Contests to Be Presided Over by Santos-Dumont — All Working for the Solution of Secret of Avian Flight.

The airship races which are to take place in Paris during the coming summer will mark an epoch in dirigible balloon building. The most famous aeronauts in the world, headed by Santos-Dumont, will gather together in the French capital and there engage in a series of interesting test matches to decide which among their number has come nearest to a correct solution of the secrets of avian flight. Santos-Dumont will launch three new vessels, any one of which, he is convinced, will prove a dangerous rival to those of Tour, the Lebaudys, the Spencers and other well-known aeronauts.

By general desire M. Santos-Dumont is to be the president of these airship races, and he is taking an infinitude of trouble to insure their perfect success. His airship station, the first of the kind, is now well forward in construction, and when completed will be one of the most interesting buildings in the world. The huge barn, as he calls it, is divided into seven sections, or stalls, each capable of housing the biggest airship ever built.

Three of these sections will be occupied by M. Santos-Dument's own vessels, but the remaining four will be at the service of any fellow aeronaut who desires temporary accommodation for his ship. Each section will be furnished with double doors opening outward, and the method which the inventor intends to adopt in releasing the airship is novel and ingenious. Running out from each "stall" will be a single line of rails, some 200 yards long, bearing a substantially built truck. From the stern and bows of the airship strong ropes will connect

M. SANTOS-DUMONT.
(Brazilian Aeronaut Who Will Reside Over Paris Races.)

the vessel to this truck, which will be held in position by four men.

On the race days the doors will be flung open and each truck with the airship attached, run out and made to "toe the line," so that the vessels will have equal chances of winning. At a given signal the aeronauts will cast off and the fight for the mastery of the air will begin. There will be no crowding, each vessel having plenty of room, so that the chances of a false start will be reduced to a minimum.

It is at these Parisian races that M. Santos-Dumont will compete with M. Lebaudy in the fight for the 100,000-franc prize. M. Lebaudy will sail his famous "Yellow One," a large vessel capable of carrying three people. His opponent however, intends to try a smaller vessel, and will sail with one assistant only. Both aeronauts are confident of success, and the race is looked forward to as one of the most exciting in the annals of ballooning.

It is not known yet how many airships will take part in these races, but in Paris alone there are at present building, or already built, no fewer than 14 first-class vessels. M. Dumont is now booking entries from all parts of Europe, and he confidently expects that the number of dirigible balloons competing will amount to something not far short of 40.

Among those vessels already entered for the races are the Rose, the biggest airship in the world; La Ville de Paris, a vessel similar in construction and shape to those built by M. Dumont, the famous Firmin Bouseon "bottle-shape" balloon; the General Tour, built by the son of the well known soldier; and the National.

M. Santos-Dumont is also busy superintending the building of what will be the biggest airship in the world, bigger even than the Rose. It is furnished with four wicker baskets, each of which will hold three persons. There are to be three decks and for stability it will not have its equal—in the air. At least, that is what the inventor claims for it. The supposition that M. Santos-Dumont would have found some difficulty in persuading a dozen people to trust their lives in the new ship would be but natural, but such is the craving for excitement in these days that he has already received the names of over a hundred volunteers who desire to make the first trip in this monster balloon.

Coal in the United States.

T. K. Adams, a mine inspector of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, says that the last lump of coal will be mined in the United States in the year 2062. He said there is about enough coal in the United States to last 700 years at the present rate of consumption, but figured out that the demand doubles every 50 years, and should the ratio be maintained, the coal will be exhausted in the next 150 years.

FIERCE RAILROAD WAR.

Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific in Bitter Struggle for Control of Government.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is one of the most potent political forces in Canada to-day. His predecessor as president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, also an American, Sir William Van Horne, exerted his influence without opposition and hence did not come into the limelight of publicity.

The announcement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet that it would build a line from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg and lease it to the Grand Trunk railway for 50 years is an open notification to Sir Thomas as the head of the Canadian Pacific railway that the government of

SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY.
(American Railroad Man Who Is a Power in Canadian Politics.)

Canada proposes to cut loose from his influence and ally itself with Charles M. Hays, another American, and his Grand Trunk railway following.

From now on Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will support the conservative party with all the resources of the Canadian Pacific railway, while Mr. Hays will hitch the Grand Trunk railway to the government.

Sir Thomas intimated in an interview that he believed the government intended to discriminate against his railway. Incidentally, he declares that the policy of the government will saddle Canada with a tremendous debt that posterity must pay.

The situation as it has developed has put new life into the conservative party, which is elated to have a chance to stand united under the banner of Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas is the beau ideal of a politician. Approachable, an attentive listener, informed on every point of legislative interest, a ready and terse debater, he knows every member of parliament on sight and can call him by his first name.

WILL BE CHANCELLOR.

Important Government Post to Be Revived by Russian Czar for M. Sergius de Witte.

The ferment of Russian life, with its many difficult problems of administration and government, has been too much for the czar, of late, and it is now reported that he has decided to make M. de Witte chancellor of the empire—a position which has not existed for a considerable period. With Lamsdorff dominating foreign relations, Plehwe controlling in interior affairs with a high hand and doubtful wisdom, and the procurator of the Holy synod managing his great department with practical independence; Witte in control of financial affairs, Kouropatkin at the head of the great army system, and still other

M. SERGIUS DE WITTE.
(Russian Statesman Who Is to Be Made Chancellor.)

services of the empire separately managed and in the hands of strong, experienced and ambitious men—the young czar has undoubtedly found it almost impossible to dominate a growingly discordant administrative system. M. de Witte is unquestionably the man above all others to be placed in general authority. If he had been there sooner, it is not to be believed that the Kishineff massacres would have occurred, his own wife being a Jewess. On the other hand, if he had been in full authority, the Manchurian question would have been managed in a different way, since as it is now understood that much of Russia's apparent inconsistency has been due to the independent action and conflicting attitude of at least three different departments having to do with Manchuria, one being the foreign office, another being the war department, and another the department having charge of the railway and financial interests.

Veteran's Touching Appeal.

An affecting letter was lately received from an old soldier, by Pension Commissioner Ware. It appears that while valiant in war, the veteran lives in dread of his wife, and his complaint and instructions closed thus: "I got blood poison by beinge hitt with a hens eg wen I eam bak from the frunt. The eg was not good wen you send my penshun I want the Deed made sos my wife can't get none of it—she throde the eg."

LATE LOVE STORIES.

Two of Them Are Cheerful and One of Them Is Tearful.

And That Is Just the Way It Goes in Real Life—An Elopement at Midnight—Funeral Instead of Wedding.

Jacob S. Rosenthal, of Chincinnati went about his courtship in a strange way. He represents a New York house, and in the course of his traveling stopped at Indianapolis. He used the telephone on numerous occasions and fell in love with the voice of the telephone operator. He proposed marriage over the telephone and was accepted.

The two made an appointment to meet and look at each other. They were not disappointed. They decided on an immediate marriage and at two o'clock in the morning hunted up Magistrate Stout at his home, roused him out of bed, and had the ceremony performed, the magistrate in his night garments.

The father of the groom took the matter philosophically and said that his son was old enough to take care of his own heart as well as his purse.

Miss Bessie McNeal, of Wayne, Neb., also had a peculiar sort of wedding. She escaped from Wayne in boy's clothing with Henry A. Blunt and was married at Sioux City in the presence of her stepmother and all her relatives. The getaway in boy's clothing was just to add a dash of romance to the affair. They had been caught on the runaway by their stepmother and had been brought back to Wayne. There everything was talked over and it was agreed to permit the marriage. So the wedding party set out for Sioux City and there the marriage took place. The bride wore her hair tied with a ribbon and hanging down her back.

Instead of the wedding which was to have taken place between Oscar Hill and Miss Mary Morrison, the funeral of Oscar

THEY ROUSED HIM OUT OF BED.

Hill occurred from the bride's home, 607 Mississippi street, St. Paul.

The gay bridal garments, which had all been made, and other incidentals to the ceremony which had been provided, were laid aside in an unoccupied room, and the young woman who was to have been joined for life to the man of whom death had robbed her was arrayed in mournful black. The priest who had already been engaged to perform the marriage ceremony read the funeral service.

The end of the engagement of Mr. Hill and Miss Morrison came on Monday, when the intended groom died at Bethesda hospital of appendicitis. The stricken man was taken ill two weeks before, but the nature of his affliction was not known at first. His physicians held out assuring hopes to the anxious man and the more anxious young woman, who was constantly at his bedside to attend him.

Finally, his condition not improving, he was advised to go to the hospital. The exact state of his condition was carefully kept from the solicitous young woman, and she was told that he would be out of the hospital entirely well before the day set for the wedding. Preparations, therefore, were carried on, and as the day drew near everything was in readiness.

Monday, however, came a fatal relapse, and all that his physicians could do for him was of no avail. In the evening he died, while his intended bride was putting the finishing touches to the gown she was to have worn at her wedding.

Gently the sad news of the death of her intended husband was broken to the ill-fated girl. So prostrated was she by the news that she was carried to her bed, where she was carefully attended by sympathizing friends. She recovered sufficiently to be present at the funeral.

Force of Habit in a Cow.

The force of habit was forcibly illustrated by an incident last week at the pumping station of the waterworks at Enid, says the Enid (Okla.) Eagle. A tank standing just outside the building is kept full of water for the accommodation of passers-by and the neighborhood stock. A cow accustomed to drink at this tank came for her morning drink. The valley was covered with water to within two or three inches of the top of the tank, but the cow went over the waste of waters to the tank. Twice she stuck in the mud and appeared to be in danger of drowning, but by perseverance she finally reached the objective point. After drinking long and copiously, she turned about and slowly made her way to land, apparently satisfied that she had done the only available thing to find water.

American Gods for India.

The chief market for Philadelphia made goods is India, where the demand is for Buddhas and Ganesas. The most expensive ones are marble Buddhas two feet high, which cost $50.

CHICAGO DERBY WINNER.

The Picket, Hitherto Unsuccessful Kentucky Horse, Wins Fortune for Its Owners.

The Picket, a horse that never before flashed first past the post, won the American Derby at Chicago on June 20. He set the pace every step of the distance, was never challenged and won in a gallop by six lengths. He ran the Derby distance, one and a half miles, faster than it was ever run before in the race.

His time was 2:33. Claude, the winner of three derbies, was second, Barnays, the Cincinnati candidate, was third.

It was a race without the thrill of an exciting finish. The crowd of 10,000

HEAD OF THE PICKET.
(Kentucky Colt Which Just Won Over $30,000 for Its Owners.)

people which witnessed the sixteenth running of the event saw a contest that was decided when the field turned into the stretch. In front of a struggling field The Picket ran so easily and truly as to leave no doubt where he would finish. The roar of cheers which greeted the successful horse began when The Picket was more than an eighth of a mile from the wire.

The Derby was a record-breaking turf event in more than the fast time that was made. Nineteen horses went to the post, the largest previous field being 15. The largest crowd that ever gathered on a western race track covered the Washington Park grounds. The race was worth $32,275 gross value, the richest in the history of the race, with one exception. Betting on the result began in March and continued until the horses went to the post. More money, it is asserted, was wagered on the Derby than on any other race ever run in America.

Jockey Arthur Helgesen, who rode The Picket to victory, was 17 years old last September. He was born at Manistee, Mich., in 1885, but most of his life has been spent in Chicago. His father lives at 175 North Humboldt street, Chicago.

BARD FOR SECOND PLACE.

California Senator Is Being Boomed by Western Republicans for Vice Presidential Honors.

The vice presidential boom of Senator Thomas Robert Bard, of California, is now well defined. He has many friends in the west who will push his claims for second place on the republican ticket. Mr. Bard is the junior senator from the Golden state. He was born in Chambersburg, Pa., December 6, 1841.

His ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in that part of the Cumberland valley in which Chambersburg is situated, were Scotch-Irish.

HON. THOMAS R. BARD.
(California Senator Who Would Like to Be Vice President.)

Mr. Bard received a common-school education, and graduated at the Chambersburg academy in 1856. Before completing his study of law he engaged in railroading in Hagerstown, Maryland, but he had a yearning for the Pacific coast, and in 1864 he located in California, and has since resided in Ventura county, in that state, where he has engaged in wharving, warehousing, banking, petroleum, mining, sheep grazing and dealing in real estate, and from all these various industries he has accumulated abundant wealth and won for himself a high position socially and politically.

Mr. Bard had the honor in the presidential election of 1892 of being the only successful republican elector for California. He took the oath of office as United States senator on March 5, 1900. His term of office will expire on March 3, 1905.

Andy Johnson's Tailor Shop.

The little shop in which President Andrew Johnson held at Greeneville, Tenn., and followed his trade, is yet in existence, and his old sign may still be seen over the door: "A. Johnson, Tailor." Some of the villagers take pride in showing reconstructed bills from the famous tailor for making or repairing garments.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT

1109 "I" St., N. W. Washington, D.C

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three Months	60
Subscribe, monthly	20

Dr. Bristol's Sermon.

The sermon delivered by Dr. Bristol, the eminent and scholarly pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, of this city, excerpts of which will be found in another column, is a master-piece of plain English and sound logic. Moreover, it is the expression of the growing disposition among good and wise men to rebuke and if possible stay the tremendous tide which ie running against the Negro. The Doctor's arraignment of the complacent law-breakers of the Nation, who are disposed to count life and liberty as nothing when considered in connection with the gratification of their own prejudices and criminal propensities, was most scathing and complete. That race prejudice is the out-growth of pride and selfishness and tends to impede moral, religious and intellectual progress is only too true, as the abused and misrepresented colored people of this country can testify. It also tends to impede the material advancement of the colored people and to pauperize them while it brutalizes the whites. In ascribing the prejudice now so prevalent to the fact of slavery, the Doctor does not mince words in showing that not many centuries ago the whites were the most abject slaves.

Touching the subject of immorality charged against the colored race, it was clearly pointed out that in all that tends to corrupt and disgrace, the whites were the race's teachers, not by precept, but by example. The sermon bristled with truths, which, while they were not agreeable to the sensibilities of most of the whites, yet were pregnant with facts which cannot be denied. On the subject of the movement among the enemies of mankind to annul the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Doctor advanced the idea that the Negro would be justified in taking up the gun to prevent it. We are not inclined to be revolutionary or to become recalcitrant in any particular. We have advised peaceful measures, such as petitions, protests and vigorous declamation together with dispassioned discussion in the press with the view of affecting public opinion, concerning measures. Nor would we advise our people to resort to physical violence even in this case. We believe in God, in the ultimate triumph of right and justice and are willing to let the law take its course. But as an abstract proposition, we have no hesitancy in contending that as a race we have the right to use all means to preserve ourself and our posterity, those God-given rights which belong to us and which no race nor nation can rightfully take away.

Moreover, those civil and political rights for which we fought also belong to us and our enemies have no more right to deprive us of them than they have to deny our God-given rights. History records no such devotion, and patience, and long suffering as that borne by the colored people; but the example which history has set before us indicates that the day may not be far distant, when, as a last resort, the Negro will be compelled to show his ambition and determination in a resort to physical force. That such an event may never transpire, we hope and pray, and that such an event may be averted, by a wide spread acknowledgement of the rights of all mankind to life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. Surely such will be the case if we are the Christians we claim to be either as individuals or as a Nation. If we adhere to the doctrine of Christ, the passage quoted, "He giveth to all life and breath and all things and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the Earth," will be our guide and all prejudice and hate and injustice will disappear from the face of the Earth and the escutcheon of America will be clear and bright.

REPUBLICAN NEGROES?

The Bee promised its readers to explain why Georgia had not disfranchised the Negro. The explanation is short and simple. The leading Negroes of the state are democrats on local issues, and then when they cannot be of any service, are republican in presidential elections. These same negroes are members of the state committee of the republican party, and oppose nominating republicans for state offices, then they vote with the democrats against any movement that endangers democratic supremacy, and afterwards come up as delegates to republican national conventions. By reference to another column, it will be seen that Register Lyons has been playing this game of holding with democrats and running with republicans.

The Bee makes this exposure because Register Lyons in his haste to show what a good republican he is, reflects upon republicans who are more loyal than himself. The fact is that Lyons wanted to give the Suffrage League a solar plexus, and seized the occasion of the 6th inst., to issue his address which is found in another column.

He did this although he knew the league at its first meeting in Plymouth Church endorsed the republican party and the administration. The Bee has always been Register Lyon's friend, but it will not allow him to question its loyalty to republicanism, and to issue addresses branding speeches made by its editor as "loose and inconsiderate", and as "folly and suicide", when he himself is tainted with democracy.

Mrs. Mary J. Taylor has returned to the city from New York.

The Suffrage League is not opposed to the office holders, but it is best that they should attend to their work and draw their pay.

There are a number of barking animals at work now.

There have been many conventions in which office holders have participated and shown the white feather.

The individual who wanted the late cashier of the Capital Savings Bank to destroy the book, but refused, should put his hands over his mouth. Silence is golden.

The grand jury will investigate the actions of the late defunct building association.

Editor W. M. Trotter will live after his traducers have died.

There is no reason that the people in this city should not have the right to vote.

There have been several colored men appointed on the jury.

The Suffrage League is here to remain, and in a few days national headquarters will be opened

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The correspondent who wrote to the Indianapolis Freeman about the Suffrage League in this city, should recall some of his escapades while in this city.

Some people whose record will not stand the calcium light are those who criticise other people.

The moment some one attempts to defend the rights of the Negro so Jack bobs leg up and says it is all wrong.

Sixth auditor Cassell is to retire. No one regrets it more than The Bee.

Major Sylvester is only doing his duty. The Bee is here to testify that he is not opposed to the negro He has appointed more men on the police force than any of his predecessors. The negro police officer must do his duty if he wants to remain on the force.

Howard University is to be reorganized. The new president sees the necessity of it.

Editor Trotter has the respect and confidence of the country.

There are a number of foolish Negroes in this country who will not see it error until it is too late.

President Roosevelt will not appoint the new judge of the Supreme Court until after the election.

The delegates who are elected from this city will know how to vote without instructions. They will stand for the right man.

The civil service law is a gigantic fraud.

If President Roosevelt would retire some of his bourbon office holders The Bee is of the opinion that it would improve his chances for nomination.

The average Negro office holder ought to look wise if he is not. All men are not wise who look so. Silence is golden.

The republican Congress should either repeal the 15th amendment to the Constitution or enforce it.

The colored bar association has asked the President to remove Judge Kimbell.

The Bee would suggest to the Post to inform its readers where it stands on the Negro question?

There are a number of Jack leg letters appearing in the daily Post recently. The Suffrage League must worry these back date correspondents. One of these ought to explain how that check of the late John Sherman got in his possession when he was a national delegate to the republican convention several years ago. Perhaps he could write better letters and what he said would have more effect on his readers. Will the correspondent take a hint?

WEIGHED BY FISH SCALES.

How a Half-Breed Guide Up in Maine Tried to Get the Better of Senator Quay.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that when Senator Matthew S. Quay, of was down in Maine in June on a fishing expedition, he had Charles Anance, a half-breed Indian, for a guide. During his stay a politician from Boston caught a togue, or "laker"

"HEEN WEIGH FEEFTY POUN'."

trout, from Moosehead lake, which weighed 32 pounds, thus breaking all previous records. As soon as the senator heard of the big fish he offered his guide a large sum of money if he could find a togue that would equal or excel that taken by the Massachusetts man.

"Pennsylvania is a bigger state than Massachusetts," said the senator, "and if a Boston ward politician can take a 'laker' weighing 32 pounds, a Pennsylvania senator ought to be able to pull in a 50-pounder, at least."

Anance replied with his inimitable 'Oui, monsieur,' and applied himself to the task with diligence. Both men went out early and angled late for three days without securing a fish above ten pounds. After this they took two canoes, the senator occupying one and the guide the other. When they met at sundown to paddle back to the hotel the senator was disgusted with his luck, and asked the guide how he had fared.

"Ver' good," replied Anance. "Ah'm bin geet ze togue so mooch beeg," stretching his hands apart to measure the distance between head and tail. "Heen bin weigh so mooch ez ze feefty poun'. Ah'm bin know, but heem bin geet erway, ze tam. Ah'm was bin goin' pull heem in." "How do you know, you rascal, how much he weighed if he got away before you landed him?"

"Ah'm bin see heem weight by ze scales w'at bin on heem tail," replied the half-breed, and held out his hand for the reward.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

Spain and Portugal to Be United Into One Realm, Under Auspices of Great Britain.

Official Lisbon papers, pamphlets and other literature widely distributed hint at the possibility of a Spanish-Portuguese empire under one head, the present king, Dom Carlos, offering himself for the post.

The scheme is to be carried out under the auspices of Great Britain, and it is hoped that no warlike complications may result. A correspondent mentioned the matter to a high official of Dom Carlos' court, and the gentleman had no hesitation whatever to put himself on record. He said: "The present king of Spain is not expected to live long; at any rate he will die

DOM CARLOS OF PORTUGAL.
(He May Be Made Ruler of a Spanish-Portuguese Empire.)

without issue. The throne will then go to his sister, the princess of Asturia, married to the son of the count of Caserte, who, as Dom Carlos' chief of staff, murdered 10,000 Spaniards. On account of the hatred the Spanish people bear the Casertes, they will never suffer the princess of the Asturias to reign. Therefore two possibilities loom up: The republic or the choice of a new ruler. The republican party is discredited in Spain, and if it comes to choosing a new king the ruler of Portugal has the best chance, especially when supported by Great Britain.

"Spain is still fretting under the defeat of the late war with the United States, the loss of her colonies hurt her pride, and her pocket as well. Union with Portugal would mean the acquisition of new colonies and a new era of glory and prosperity might be inaugurated under King Carlos. It should be remembered that the crown of Spain was offered to King Louis of Portugal before the Spaniards thought of Amadeus, afterwards dethroned. At that time Portugal was not ready to add to her responsibilities—she had no alliances, either. Besides, King Louis had patriotic scruples. As a Portuguese he refused to be crowned in Madrid.

"If Dom Carlos assumes the crown of Spain, the two kingdoms will be consolidated into an empire and will become a great power. The king has no faith in a 'personal union' like that formed by Sweden and Norway. Neither does he believe in a war to gain a crown. He thinks the Spanish diadem will come to him as a matter of peaceful evolution."

CHIP OF OLD BLOCK.

Col. George B. McClellan, Son of the Famous General, Is a Born Leader of Men.

Among the younger democratic politicians of New York, none is more popular than Col. George B. McClellan, who is Tammany Leader Murphy's candidate for mayor of Greater New York, and is now serving his fourth term in congress. He was president of the New York board of aldermen in 1893-94, and from 1889 to 1892 was treasurer of the Brooklyn

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.
(Choice of Tammany's Leader for Mayor of New York.)

Bridge corporation. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1886, and for a number of years worked as a reporter and special writer on the New York newspapers. He was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1865, when his parents, the famous general, known as "Little Mac," and his wife, were abroad on a visit. Col. McClellan is a close observer of public affairs, and has several times demonstrated his ability as a debater and leader of men.

Electric Light Swindle.

A hotel in Bangor, Me., contracted with an electric light company to put in seven electric lights. After they were in working order, the hotel employed a handy man to tap the wire surreptitiously on the street side of the meter, and add 49 lights more.

Gray Horses Live Longest.

Gray horses live longer than those of any other color. Cream-colored steeds are usually delicate, and much affected by warm weather

Negro Opened Mouth to Eat and Then He Couldn't Close It.

Had an Appetite for Ice Cream That Nearly Led to a Serious Calamity—Surgeons at New Orleans Hospital Had a Hard Job in Shutting the Monstrous Cavity.

IN the amphitheater of the Charity hospital, at New Orleans, La., the other evening the wailing of a negro boy could be heard. "Oh, lordy, lordy! 'f I ever gits my mouf shet ergin I never is gwine ter open it ergin. Oh, doctor, doctor, please, sir, git my mouf shet. I been tryin' ter git hit shet 'n I kain't. 'F yo' ken shet hit fer me I ain't nebber gwine eat no mo' ice cream. Hit's dat nigger 'oman whut has got me inter dis trubble."

The negro's cries could be heard in almost every part of the hospital. He had been taken there by a friend. As he entered the gate one of the students saw him with his mouth as wide open as it was possible to open it. The student followed the negro into the amphitheater and found that the boy had opened his mouth so wide that his jaws had become dislocated. The student backed him into a corner and with his thumbs covered with rubber ran them into the negro's mouth, trying to get the jawbone back in place. Every few moments the negro would bite the thumb of the student and the student would mutter something which would not look well in print.

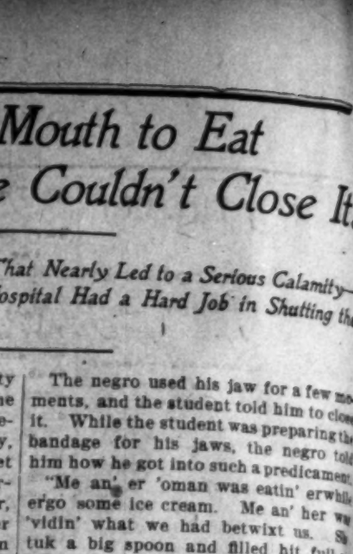
The negro was very much frightened. His eyes looked as though they were about to pop out of his head and if he had walked through a brier patch his eyes would have been pulled out by thorns.

The student understood the negro's condition and worked with him for some time. The first attempt to get the jaws into place was not successful. The student removed his thumbs and shook his head. The negro thought this meant that the student could do nothing. He gave vent to a wail that sounded like a lost soul and begged the doctor to make another attempt. All this time he was talking as though his mouth was full of hot mush. His mouth was so wide open that it was almost possible to see the cream he had eaten.

The student put the negro's head against the wall and bore down on it. There was a sound not unlike the popping of a champagne cork. The student removed his thumbs and the negro looked at him and began to work his jaws. The feeling of relief that came over his face was indescribable. The negro could not realize it for a few moments, and then, in an ecstasy of joy he shouted: "Hit's shet, doctor! hit's shet!"

The negro used his jaw for a few moments, and the student told him to close it. While the student was preparing the bandage for his jaws, the negro told him how he got into such a predicament.

"Me an' er 'oman was eatin' erwhile ergo some ice cream. Me an' her was 'vidin' what we had betwixt us. She tuk a big spoon and filled hit full o' cream, an' she axed me did I want hit. I tol' her to gib hit ter me, but I didn't 'low dat I could take dat spoon in my mouf. She said ef I would put hit in my mouf I could hab it all, an' as I is powerful fond ub cream, I trowed open my mouf an' tol' her to shove hit in. De spoon was er heap bigger den I tought hit was, an' when de cream got inside an' I tried ter shet my mouf, hit



"I TROWED OPEN MY MOUF."

wouldn't close. Dare I was, wid my mouf full ub cream an' couldn't swallow an' couldn't spit hit out. Hit kept gittin' col'er an col'er, en I hung my head down and let hit run out en de groun'. Den I tried ergin ter shet my mouf an' couldn't. I cummenced ter git skeered, den, en I 'lowed I better go to horsepittal. 'F I hadenter got here wen I did I dunno whut would er happen. I sho wus skeered, en fum dis time on I nebber is gwine ter open my mouf wide, eben 'f sumboddy wants ter gib me er big piece ob watermillion."

The student bandaged the negro's jaw and took his name. The negro said his name was Henry McClemon, and when he left the hospital he was the happiest negro in New Orleans.

CUT HAIR WHILE ASLEEP.

Georgia Girl, in a Fit of Somnambulism, Robs Herself of Her Beautiful Tresses.

Miss Blanche Pacetti, a pretty girl, of Savannah, Ga., is in hysterics over the loss of her hair, which, it is said, was the most beautiful in the state. While in a somnambulistic trance the other night Miss Pacetti sheared away her tresses. Her hair reached to her feet and was of fine color and silky texture and was the pride of herself and her parents.

She retired in the evening in perfect health. She has not been somnambulis-

CUT OFF HER HAIR.

tic and she knows no reason why she should have arisen in the night. While asleep she walked to a table, got her mother's scissors and cut off her hair close to her head, leaving the coil on the table. The scissors she took with her and placed them on the floor by the bedside.

When Miss Pacetti awoke in the morning she noticed a strange lightness about her head. She raised her hands and was horrified to discover she had lost her hair.

Terrors of the Unknown.

Some animal tamers carry in their left hand a second whip, which is never used. It represents to the wild beast the terrors of the unknown. He has experienced the sharp, stinging flick of the whip in the tamer's right hand, but for the life of him he cannot imagine what anguish lurks in that mysterious whip in the other hand, which is never used.

Economy in Mourning.

In Sitka, when an Indian wife loses her husband by death, she makes no change in her apparel, as that would be troublesome or expensive. She assumes mourning by painting the upper part of her face, from the base of the nose, a deep black.

LITTLE GIRL BURGLAR.

Case of Isabella Maguire Worries Her Parents and Is a Surprise to Criminologists.

At the age of 11 years little Isabella Maguire, of Oakland, Cal., is a burglar. She is now under observation at a hospital and she has developed a strangely marked criminal propensity which is in entire contrast with her physical appearance. Nothing about the child's appearance gives a hint of inherited taint. Yet, according to the mother of the little girl, she has an abnormal desire to steal things just for the sake of stealing.

Possessed of a wandering spirit, she has repeatedly ran away from home roving about, despite her youth, in strange places and under conditions that only a professional tramp would select. Again, she would steal. Anything from money to a slate pencil was unsafe near the child's reach. One of her offenses, a year ago, was the theft

JUST FOR SAKE OF STEALING.

of $80 from a trunk in which her mother had hidden the money.

The child, after taking the coin, parted with it in a few minutes, giving the whole amount to a companion. Why she stole it is beyond her to make satisfactory explanation. "Something told me to take it," is her only statement in the matter. Her conduct at school was such that is was impossible to keep her there, in spite of her mother's many efforts.

Valuable Forest in Formosa.

A primeval forest, containing 120,000 camphor trees, measuring from seven to eighteen feet in circumference, has recently been discovered in Formosa. It is estimated that the yield of camphor gum from these trees will amount to 13,000,000 pounds. The forest is not entirely composed of camphor trees, but contains other varieties, including an abundance of "red-grained" oak.

Mr. Thomas Sayers left the city this morning for his home in New York.

Mr. George L. Bayton, has returned from Toronta, Canada.

Miss Johnson, of 2811 Dumbartan Avenue, entertained Mrs. Dr. Hughes, on last Wednesday evening.

Come to the meeting for "men only" at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, next Wednesday evening.

The next meeting of the local Suffrage League will be held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D Street between 2nd 3rd Sts., S. W., next Friday night.

The Rev. Dr. Ireland, of New York City, will preach at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Sunday night next, on the subject, "From the Theatre to the Pulpit."

Miss Estelle Johnson, accompanied by her sister and brother, arrived in the city this week. Her sister and brother will attend Howard University.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of North Carolina, was in the city this week. He is looking well and is no doubt making a record for himself.

The Feed Store of Mr. Victor A. Hugo, at the corner of 4th and O Sts., N. W., is one of the largest in the city. His feed is up to the highest standard and cheaper than can be purchased anywhere in the city. Owners of horses should not fail to call on Mr. Hugo. He is quite a young man, but old in the feed business. If you deal with him once, you will continue to do so because he knows how to treat his customers.

Mrs. Clarinda C. Black, formerly of this city, but took up her residence in Jersey City several years ago, left there two weeks ago for Puebla, Mexico, when she joined her father whom she had not seen for a number of years, Mr. J. H. Lipman, the leading merchant tailor in that place. Mrs. Black writes a glowing account of her trip and speaks well of the place. She is undecided when she will return to America.

HEARD IN PARIS.

Vaccination is now compulsory in France during the first year of life, and revaccination during the eleventh and twenty-first years.

Paris thieves, dressed in workmen's blouses and wearing caps similar to those used by men employed in the telephone department of the French post office, call on subscribers and take their instruments away on the pretext that they are out of order.

The question of making the public pay an entrance fee to Paris museums arises again. It is argued that the receipts thus levied will be useful to the administration des Beaux Arts, as an example the Italian and German galleries are given. The Vatican makes $8,000 yearly, the Nuremberg museum a like amount, the Dresden Royal Gallery $5,000, and the British National Portrait Gallery $16,000.

The curious-looking eyeglasses of M. Ribard seem to be gaining favor in France. The lenses, instead of being oval, are in the form of long and narrow rectangular strips, but they are otherwise like ordinary lenses. Their advantages consist in the readiness with which both near and distant objects may be viewed without removing the spectacles. In reading or working the worker looks straight ahead through the lenses, but in looking off he raises or lowers his eyes, seeing over or under the glasses.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The province of Ontario produced $547,000 of nickel last year.

Sawdust and other mill waste is now used in paper making in Texas.

Five million dollars were spent in building new cotton mills or enlarging old ones in South Carolina last year.

H. H. Vreeland, the eastern street railroad magnate, has odd ways of testing the fitness of men for promotion. On one occasion a man now high up in the mechanical department happened to have occasion to see Mr. Vreeland. The business ended, Mr. Vreeland pulled out a cheap watch. "Joe," he said, opening the back of the watch, "that winder rubs against the inside of the case. Can you fix it?" "Certainly," said the man. "How would you go about it?" "I would unscrew the winder, and—" "Joe, you're the man I want to take charge of the —— department," broke in Vreeland. "Every fellow who has been in here ahead of you was going to file it without unscrewing and ruin the works with the dust."

UNDER OTHER FLAGS.

Manitoba raised three and a half million bushels of potatoes last year.

Less than one-seventh of the land in Great Britain is owned by farmers.

Of the 16,000 islands scattered between Madagascar and India, only about 600 are at present inhabited.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have the most.

Mr. Kearley stated in the house of commons that the adulteration of milk in London is so great that the people of the metropolis pay the milkmen £30,000 for water.

Bavaria has an association of postal and telegraph employes, now in its third year, with 7,000 members. Assistance is rendered to members in need of it. Hereafter no one over 45 years old will be accepted as a member.

FOR GIRL AT THE SEASIDE.

Don't sit in the hammock too many hours a day. You will, says the Chicago Tribune, get the hammock face and the hammock walk after awhile.

Don't worry the life out of the clerk begging for letters. If you can't stand a few days' separation without a letter every five minutes go back to town.

Don't promise to marry a man just because he tells you about his gold bonds and his race horses and his automobile. Smile and say, softly: "I'm from Missouri."

Don't take possession of the piano. The landlord of the hotel expected several other guests at his house during the summer besides yourself, and he did not intend to present the instrument to you.

Don't snub patient Sammy, the little college freshman, at the big hop on Saturday night, when all the men from town come out. Remember that the men go back to town Monday morning, but little Sammy stays.

Don't forget yourself when you have your bathing suit on and jump into the water. Sit around on the sand three or four hours and then go down and put one toe in the water, giggle convulsively: "O, dear, but the water is cold," and then return to the hotel and dress for dinner.

GIRL SELLS WHISKY.

Miss Short Has Become a Drummer for the Wholesale Liquor House of Mr. Tall.

John Bull has been at some pains to gather figures about queer employments for women in his domain, and the results are surprising. It appears that in England and Wales alone, there are nearly 44,000 women shotmakers, 3,239 ropemakers, 4,730 saddle makers, 5,140 gardeners, 3,850 butchers, 27,707 bartenders, nearly 3,000 cyclemakers, and 117,340 tailors.

MISS VICTORIA SHORT.
(Young Irish Girl Who Sells Whisky for a Mr. Tall.)

It appears that there are female bailiffs, boatsmen, boiler makers, bricklayers, iron founders, plumbers, plasterers, slaughterers, and veterinary surgeons. One woman in the kingdom is set down as a dock laborer, and another as a road laborer, while 279 are undertakers.

One bright, pretty Irish girl, who managed to escape the census altogether, has lately branched out for herself as a commercial traveler in whisky, and is supposed to be the only woman "whisky drummer" in England, if not in the world. She is Miss Victoria Short, daughter of a Tipperary property owner, whose reduced circumstances on account of land agitation made it necessary for the girl to earn her own living.

An Irish member of parliament got her a place in the thirst appeasing department of the house of commons, and her fame in that sphere of national activity brought her the surprising offer to go out on the road. She hesitated at first, but finally accepted the offer, and she has become an object of much criticism and curiosity. She has succeeded, however, in minding her own business so well that she is making a great success of it. Oddly enough, Miss Short's employer is a man named Tall.

GREAT FREDERICK FAIR, OCT., 20—23.

For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets, including admission coupons, for all trains 19 to 23, valid for return until the 24th, at rate of $2.20. On October 21 and 22 special train will leave Washington at 8 A M. stopping at Metropolitan Branch points. Returning leave Frederick 5 P. M. same days.

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J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor

J. 1-4 t.

"Are you the boy that's been throwin' stones at my chickens?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. I'm the boy that throws stones at the boys that's after your chickens."—Chicago American.

How She Tells.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d'ye till thim twins apart?"

"Aw, 'tis aisy—I sticks me finger in Dinnis' mouth, an' if he bites I know it's Moike."—Harvard Lampoon.

And So They Are.

"Jack told me I was not like other girls."

"That's what he tells all of us. He's read somewhere that all women are different."—Chicago American.

May Know Each Other.

Sillicus—Do you think we shall know each other in the hereafter?

Cynicus—I hope so. Few of us really know each other here.—Philadelphia Record.

His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes, I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—feeling that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

NOT in the TRUST

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WERE TRUE TO CHUM

Human Nature in the Fierce Wilderness of Maine.

How Two Log Drivers Took Body of Their Dead Comrade Home—Lots of Sand and Devotion in Their Makeup.

James Bell and Daniel Molloy, of Bangor, Me., have proved themselves "true blue" heroes, but they will get no medals—only the heartfelt thanks of poor people, the weeping mother and sisters of John Haggerty, and credit from every lumberman on the Penobscot for having lots of "sand" in their make-up.

It was seven weeks ago that John Francis Haggerty, of Bangor, better known as "Reddy" Haggerty, a first-class log driver, and he went to the far-away Allegash with 50 others, including some friends from his own town. Five weeks ago Haggerty became sick, having taken cold, and on a recent Sunday he died—some say from typhoid fever, others from pneumonia. No one bothers to find out the details of a woodman's taking off, for that takes time, and while men are plentiful, time is limited. "Hurry the job" is the main idea.

When, after lingering for weeks in a wretched hovel, with no care save what his loyal chums could give him in their rough way, and with never a drop of medicine—when, after untold suffering, poor Haggerty died, the first thing that occurred to the boss of the drive was to dispose of the body, and he ordered it buried then and there, in the wilderness of the Allegash, where the little mound would soon be lost in the tangle of undergrowth, unmarked and forgotten. The task of thus disposing of the mortal remains of "Reddy" Haggerty fell to his two chief cronies—"Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy, of Bangor. They were to hurry about it, too, for the drive was making slow progress, and their services were needed every minute to prevent the logs from being hung up.

Bell and Molloy flatly refused to do the bidding of the boss. They knew

WAIST DEEP IN ICY WATER.

that Haggerty's mother would sorrow to the end of her days if the body of her boy were left in the wilderness, and they also felt that the reproaches of all Hancock street, where they lived and were brought up together, would be upon them if they should fail to do what they could to bring the body home. The hovel on the Allegash where poor Haggerty died, was 200 miles north of Bangor, and there was not even a tote road through the woods to Patten, the nearest settlement. They could see, towering above the mists, the summit of Katahdin, and with that for a guide, they determined to make the attempt to carry the corpse out.

Telling the boss of Lawler's drive that, so far as they were concerned, the logs could stay there and rot, Bell and Molloy placed the body of their dead chum in the bottom of a canoe, and, taking a handful of salt fish and hardtack, they started down the Allegash. They had not gone far when they found that the canoe was in danger of being dashed to pieces against the rocks that studded the shallow stream, where the current runs a millrace, and so they got out in water, waist deep, and [illegible] canoe, guiding it carefully, for [illegible] miles. At nightfall Sunday they were so benumbed with cold that they were obliged to halt, and, pulling the canoe up on the bank, they made a big fire.

On Monday they came to a stretch where the water was so quick that one was obliged to care for the canoe while the other carried the body for five miles on his shoulder, struggling over bowlders, in rapids and through thorny underbrush. At noon they came to smooth water again, and from there to the journey's end it was merely a question of endurance. They reached Patten in the afternoon, in time to have the body cared for and sent in the evening train to Bangor. They were so much exhausted that they staggered as they passed through the streets of Patten, and were unable to eat the food set before them. It was an awful experience, even for the wiry, tough-muscled Bangor log drivers.

Having seen the body on its way to Bangor, "Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy turned back through the wilderness for the Allegash, and over the [illegible] of their friend "Reddy," but satisfied that they had done all that men could and knowing that they need [illegible] ned to go back to Bangor [illegible] neighbors in Hancock [illegible] ngor those who knew [illegible] mmy and Danny's all

COLORED MAN HONORED.

Maj. Franklin A. Denison, of Chicago, Knows How to Command Genuine Respect.

In no state more than in Illinois does the able and deserving negro receive prompt and distinguished recognition. This is well illustrated in the case of Maj. Franklin A. Denison, a colored lawyer of Chicago, who, a few days ago, was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. James B. Smith, of the Third brigade, Illinois national guard. It is not the first time that Maj. Denison has been honored as a colored man of signal ability. He was the first colored man ever elected valedictorian of his class in a northern college; he was the first colored man ever appointed a city prosecuting attorney in the north; he was the first colored man

MAJ. F. A. DENISON.
(Colored Soldier Who Has Been Made Brigade Quartermaster.)

to serve as president of a general court-martial in the United States army, and the first colored man to sit on a court of army claims.

Maj. Denison was born in San Antonio, Tex., in 1862. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the Texas city. Later he was graduated from Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, as honor man of his class, and in 1890 was graduated from the old Union college of law (now the law school of Northwestern university), carrying off the highest honors for scholarship and being elected as valedictorian and class orator. In 1891 Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, appointed him assistant prosecuting attorney, a position he held through the administrations of Mayors Harrison, Sr., Hopkins and Swift, the last named promoting him to be chief of his department. In 1897 he resigned to take up the general practice of law, in which he built up a lucrative business, with white persons as well as colored among his clientage.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Maj. Denison joined the Eighth regiment, Illinois national guard, and was soon after commissioned major, and took command of the Third battalion. He went to Cuba with his regiment, and there Gen. Lawton made him president of the general court-martial of the district, the only colored man who ever held such an important place in the army. Later Gen. Lawton appointed him one of the three judges of the court of army claims at Santiago. It was this tribunal before which all claims for damage done to the property of Cubans by the invading army were brought.

After being mustered out of the service with his regiment in 1899, Maj. Denison resumed the practice of law in Chicago with greater success than ever. He is married, has a family and a handsome home.

ISAAC STEPHENSON.

Venerable Wisconsin Business Man Who May Be the Next Governor of His State.

Isaac Stephenson, who, according to the prophecy of William E. Curtis, will be the next governor of Wisconsin, has done more, perhaps, than any other living man for the development of the industries of his state. He was born in New Brunswick in 1829, and went to Wisconsin at the age of 12. After working on a farm, he bought a schooner which he sailed between Milwaukee and Escanaba, and invested the savings of his enterprise in timber lands. He is now president of a large lumbering company and owns the controlling interest in a bank, named after him. He has served in the state legislature, and represented his state in the house of representatives at Washington.

ISAAC STEPHENSON.
(Lumberman Who May Be the Next Governor of Wisconsin.)

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Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

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Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorough satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.0 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from 3.00

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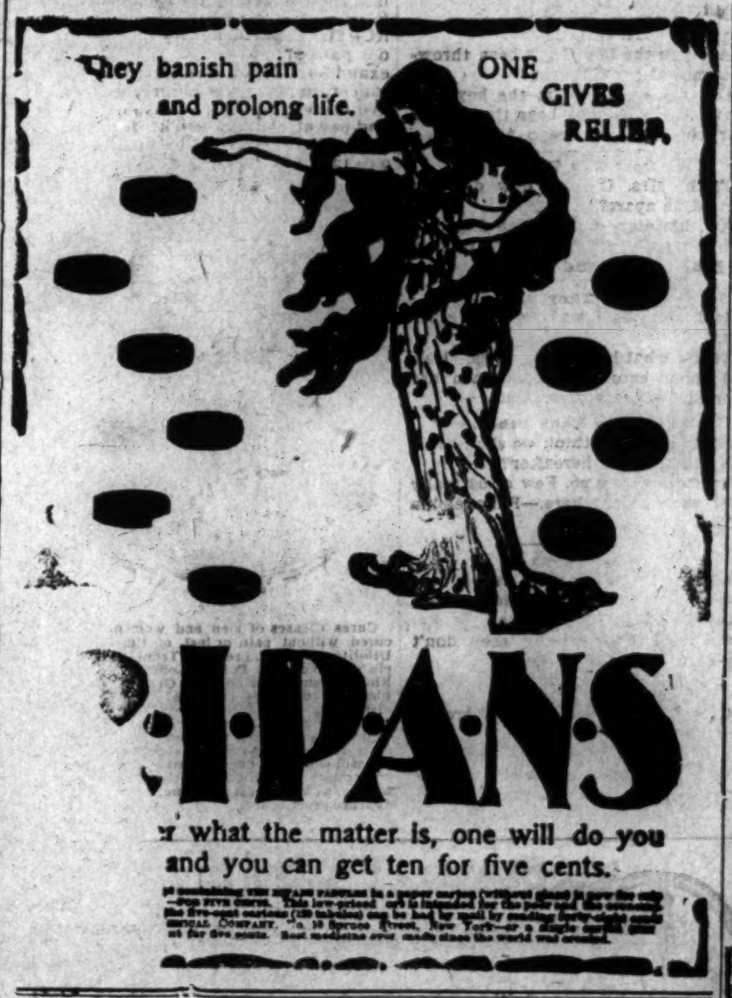

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The Rose Vine.

The sun flung a kiss to the vine by the wall,
Where it lived all austere in the shadow of gloom,
And it shuddered at thought of politeness so small;
Then it blushed, and was radiant with roses in bloom.
—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

The other day a young man gave a reason for not dancing, the spirit of which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life.

"I should like to dance," he said, "and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way."—Tit-Bits.

Something New.

"Yes," said the museum manager, "I've engaged a living skeleton and a fat freak that are positively unique."

"But living skeletons and fat women are such chestnuts—"

"Ah! You've said it. These are a living skeleton woman and a fat man."—Philadelphia Press.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will demand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will alter lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thouhgts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name if your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E, You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. You cannot afford to participate in the gayieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your health will not permit you. Take a good rest.

Sunday School Union Centenary Celebration

England Will Properly Observe the One Hundredth Anniversary of an Important Date.

THERE is to be an interesting celebration in England this year in commemoration of the organization of the Sunday School union just 100 years ago, 23 years after Robert Raikes started the first Sunday school at Gloucester. During those years of expansion and growth of the movement in behalf of the children, Sunday schools had sprung up in every large town in England, and had found their way into Scotland and Ireland. With the development of the idea, came the conscious need of unification and centralization for strengthening and systematizing the movement. This was effected in 1803, and it is this great forward step in the evolution of the Sunday school which is to be appropriately observed in Great Britain this year.

The Sunday school of the present day, with its session of one hour, its voluntary and earnest corps of teachers, its circulating library, its papers and cards, its bright music, and the dozen and one other features to make it the brightest and best spot in the child's life during all the week, bears little resemblance to tne schools which Robert Raikes was instrumental in starting. "The children were to come soon after ten in the morning, and stay till 12; they were then to go home and stay till one; and after reading a lesson they were to be conducted to church. After church, they were to be employed in repeating the catechism till half-past five, and then be dismissed, with an injunction to go home without making a noise; and by no means to play in the street." Four women were employed as teachers in the Raikes school, at the rate of a shilling a day.

The primary object of Mr. Raikes in starting his school on Sunday was to provide a means of keeping the children off the street, and the matter of religious instruction was only incidental, the school partaking more of the nature of the modern day school than that of the modern Sunday school; in fact, it is often said the present free school system is an outgrowth of the Raikes movement. Robert Raikes' own account of how he first conceived the idea is interestingly told in a letter

ROBERT RAIKES, FOUNDER OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

to a friend, written some time after the schools were started:

"Some business leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people—who are principally employed in the pin manufactory—chiefly reside, I was struck with concern at seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, playing in the streets. I asked an inhabitant whether these children belonged to that part of the town, and lamented their misery and idleness. "Ah," said the woman, "could you take a view of this part of the town on a Sunday you would be shocked indeed, for then the street is filled with multitudes of those wretches who spend their time in noise and riot, playing at chuck and cursing and swearing in a manner so horrid as to convey to any serious mind an idea of hell."

The house of Mr. and Mrs. King was secured for the first Sunday school for the children of Gloucester. The first Sunday in July, in 1780, was the great day, and long before the school was timed to open a crowd of urchins were besieging the doors, eager for a place in the school. Immediate success crowned the movement, and other schools were soon opened in Gloucester. In those days the teachers were paid, for they not only instructed the children in religious matters, but taught them to read, and the major part of the day was devoted, as already stated, to the session of the school. Raikes at the time was the editor of the Gloucester Journal, and used his paper for extolling the results of the work. By this means it was made known all over the country, and soon there were few big towns which had not followed the example of Gloucester.

It was a little word, but potent, which gave Raikes the inspiration and courage to undertake the work which was destined to mark a new era in the history of religious development in the church and the world. It was the word "TRY." Years afterward, when his active work was done, he referred to the incident when first that word thrilled his being and brought him to final decision. He was walking with a friend through the streets of Gloucester and pausing in a back street, he uncovered his head and offered a silent prayer. Then turning to his friend, he said, as the tears rolled down his face: "This is the spot on which I stood when I saw the destitution of the children and the desecration of the Sabbath. As I asked: 'Can nothing be done?' a voice answered: 'Try!' I did try, and see what God has wrought."

With the universal aceptance of the Sunday school movement, and the people of the present day unable to remember the time when they have not been familiar with the idea of the Sunday school and its splendid work, it is hard to realize that once opposition and disapproval of the movement was encountered from church dignitaries and others. Sir Charles Reed, referring to this at the Raikes centennial celebration in London, in June, 1880, when the splendid statue in honor of Raikes was unveiled and dedicated upon the banks of the Thames, said: "When Sunday schools were first instituted in this country they were fiercely attacked. It is not to be supposed that they had an easy progress. They were attacked by prelates in the pulpit. The bishop of Rochester notably denounced it and urged the clergy not to support it; the archbishop of Canterbury was the first man in that day to call the bishops together to consider whether something could not be done to stop this great enterprise. Later, the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Congregationalists of New England were represented among the opponents of the Sunday school as it battled its way into deserved favor."

But this period did not last long, and when the movement came to the notice of the queen, and she manifested interest in the work, fresh impetus was given it, as it bore the stamp of royal favor. Sending for Robert Raikes, the queen learned from his own lips the story of his work and its progress; and as Raikes himself reports the interview: "Her majesty most graciously said that she envied those who had the power of doing good by thus personally promoting the welfare of society, in giving instruction and morality to the general mass of the common people; a pleasure from which, by her situation, she was debarred."

But if England can claim the honor of having given to the world the modern Sunday school, to America belongs the distinction of being first in the field with a Sunday School union, if it wishes to go back to the establishment of a Sunday School union at Philadelphia, which was effected as early as 1791. The present American Sunday School union was formed in 1824, and it is probable that the centennial anniversary of that event will be observed.

WILLIS S. HOSON.

HOUSE IN GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND, IN WHICH FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL WAS HELD.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The only surviving member of Lord Derby's administration is the duke of Rutland, who is now in his 85th year. As Lord John Manners the duke served two terms as postmaster general. There is a story to the effect that in a country post office the damsel in charge treated Lord John very uncivilly, not being aware, of course, of his identity. When her attitude became unbearable the stranger handed in his card, inscribed "Manners," and the hint was both complete and immediate in its effect.

King Edward's appointment of Sir Evelyn Wood to be a field marshal has brought out the interesting fact that the family of the king was once deeply indebted to the grandfather of Gen. Wood, Matthew Wood, a London merchant. It was through the generosity of the old merchant that the duke of Kent was able to come to England from Germany so that the future Queen Victoria could be born on British soil. The first baronetcy bestowed by Queen Victoria upon her accession was to Matthew Wood.

Sculptor Trentanove's bronze bust of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis has arrived in Washington from Italy. Signor Trentanove is now on his way to this country and will be present at the unveiling of the work which will be placed over the grave of Senator Davis in Arlington. The bust will rest on a base of bronze Italian marble. In the pedestal are chiseled in relief on the four sides the words "Soldier," "Scholar," "Statesman" and "Friend." On one side halfway down is the inscription: "Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, June 16, 1838—Nov. 27, 1900."

An interesting story is told in connection with the new Chartran portrait of Secretary Shaw. Chartran always charges $6,000 for his pictures, but Mr. Shaw beat him down to $2,500 while the picture was being painted. When it was nearly completed the artist turned to the secretary and asked him who was to pay the $2,500, he or the government. The secretary said that the government was. Quick as a flash Chartran said it was worth $3,000 and swept his brush across one of the eyes in the portrait. Secretary Shaw looked at it aghast. He was winking at himself from the canvas, but he had to pay the $3,000.

Doings of Toby, Pet Mine Cat

Boards Flying Trains in the Inky Blackness and Does Other Things Not Sanctioned by Aristocratic Feline Society.

THE smartest cat in all the city of Scranton, Pa., the miners say, lives at the Cayuga mine, a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western property, at Providence, a suburb of Scranton. Toby is a medium sized Maltese, about three years old, and that he has not had his neck broken before this is a perpetual wonder to the 800 miners and colliery operatives at the Cayuga mine. The Cayuga is one of the deepest shafts in the Lackawanna coal fields, the lower

TOBY SEES THE UPPER WORLD.

working, where Toby makes his home, being more than 600 feet deep. It is a model mine in its equipment, and Toby, apparently, is trying to live up to its reputation as an up-to-date mining plant. Electric lights and electric hauling motors were installed in the mines three or four years ago, when Toby was a baby cat, and he got used to the somewhat terrifying appearance of the bug-shaped motors, with gleaming headlights, darting through the winding chambers 600 feet from the sunlight, dragging after them "trips" of ten or a dozen small coal cars, holding two tons of freshly mined coal. Toby rides on the motors from one end of the mines to the other. The northern end of the lower working is under Priceburg, three miles from the bottom of the shaft in Providence, and Toby makes the trip on one of the motors every day and sometimes twice a day.

According to the New York Tribune, Toby has his favorite motormen. His affection toward them apparently is somewhat graduated according as they save him choice bits of meat from their dinner pails. Toby will blink unconcernedly as some of his more "distant" acquaintances among the motormen whisk by, but when a real good and tried friend come bowling through the blackness Toby will brace himself, exactly time the speed of the motor and then—"Plump!" he will jump from alongside the track to a spot just behind the headlight.

The motormen used to hold their breath when Toby tried this leap, fearing that he might miss. But he never misses. Whether the train is going fast or slow Toby alights close to the legs of the motorman, and then holds on "tight" while the little train, with a deafening roar, plunges forward on its way. He's a sight with his eyes wide open and his tail waving, standing on the front of the motor. The miners from one end of the mine to the other know Toby, and it would go hard with the man or boy who hurt or teased him. Toby pays his way by keeping the lower working of the mine free from rats. A few mules still are used in the mines, and wherever there are mules and fodder there are rats. In some of the upper workings of the Cayuga there are rats a-plenty, but never a rat in the lower working, where Toby lives. He has been out of the mines once or twice, but he prefers the dark, with the rumbling motors and the soft words and petting from his hosts of grimy friends.

The fire boss in the Hampton mine, near by, has a dog named Covey that goes the rounds of the mines every morning with the "boss." Covey is a smart animal, too. His master has taught him to put out fires wherever they are discovered. If a miner in lighting a pipe drops a scrap of burning paper Covey flies at it and paws out the fire. With all his intelligence, however, he is no match for Toby, of the Cayuga mine.

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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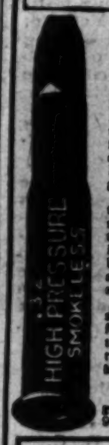

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Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 10 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

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The Bee Printing Co

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed a little miss of three, as she came running into the house with a look of indignation on her face, "I des want 'ou to whip zat old hen."

"Why do you want her whipped?" asked her mother.

"'Toz she won't let me see her chickies," was the reply. "She dest lifted up her dwess an' zay wunned wite under."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Old Proverb Revised.

"Now, Johnny, say your proverb," sweetly asked the schoolmistress at the annual exhibition.

"Please, ma'am, I forget," lisped Johnny.

"I will refresh your memory. 'People who live in glass houses—' Now finish it."

"People who live in glass houses must pull down the blinds."—Tit-Bits.

Actor—Say, I can't play all three of the parts you have assigned me in this melodrama.

Manager—Why not?

"Because in the first act two of them engage in a fight and the third rushes in and separates them. See?"—Chicago Daily News.

Information Wanted.

"Say, Mr. Caller, my big brother said that sister's steady was a saphead and an 'it,' and me and Willie wants to know if you're sister's steady and what is a saphead and what is an 'it'?"—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Not Much to Tell.

"Hello!" said the busy man, "sit down and tell me what you know."

"I'm going out of town," said Borem; "I've just got five minutes to spare."

"Well, that's loads of time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Compliment.

"I can't understand why a woman of her age should care for the kind of clothes she affects."

"Why, I don't think there's anything radically wrong with her clothes. Of course they might be a little more becoming if she were two or three years younger, but, you know, we can't all be your age, Mrs. Kazamms. Still, I don't blame you for objecting to it when she copies your styles so closely."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

A Large Crowd at the Opening—Attorney Jones Makes the Address—Rev. Johnson Complimented.

The Second Baptist Lyceum had its initial opening Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11th, 1903. President Scott delivered the introductory address, which was timely and interesting. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, the pastor of the church, delivered an able prayer. Attorney Thomas L. Jones was then introduced and delivered one of his eloquent addresses. He said in part: That he read an article from the Sunday Post of September 27th, in which it was stated "why don't the negroes stop it." The speaker wanted to know who begun it, that is the brutal treatment of the Negro and the discrimination against him. The Negro, he said would not stop agitating until the white people ceased brutally treating him. In referring to the discrimination in this city, he said the Suffrage League was organized for the purpos of putting a stop to these impositions; but he saw where Bob. Terrell crawled on his belly from Washington to Memphis, Tenn., to tell enemies of the Negro that 99 out of every 100 people in this city were in favor of Booker T. Washington. He also published an address to the public, as the Secretary of the defunct Capital Savings Bank, that the depositors would be paid dollar for dollar. Bishop Turner, Mr. Chase stated, wants the negroes to go to Africa. Well if he would take such men as himself and Bob. Terrell to Africa, a respectable number would then be left to do some business. At the conclusion of this address, Dr. W. Bishop Johnson said, that he had no respect for those negroes, who are always trying to cry down good purpose. Dr. Johnson extended an invitation to the District Suffrage League to meet in his church. He also said that the Washington Post had done the negroes in this city more harm than Ben. Tillman. This paper is an enemy to the Negro.

THE CLYDE HOTEL.

The Clyde Hotel, at 475 Missouri Avenue, N. W., is conducted by Mrs. Alice Hall. The reputation she has is in that she sets a better table than any public house in the city. Quite a number of the "Smart Set," that played at the Empire Theatre last week, sent to Mrs. Hall, the following testimonials. One from Mr. Wm. McClain, the author of the play and leading man, and Mr. Thomas McIntosh who won great laurels in this city, the associate and companion of Mr. Wm. McClain.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.

To those visiting the Capital City:

"I can cheerfully recommend the Clyde Hotel, 475 Missouri Avenue, as being one of the most commodious resorts at which I have had the pleasure of stopping. I would advise all travellers, who are looking for home comforts, to stop at the above-mentioned hotel, where they will find a bright cheerful lady by the name of Mrs. Hall, who will welcome you."

Your amusement servant,
Wm McClain

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.

"While in Washington, D. C., I stopped at "The Hotel Clyde." I must say that I was never treated better in all my 28 years of travelling. They set a nice table and everything is so home-like. Mrs. A. E. Hall trys to make things pleasent and does all in her power to please you.

Yours truly,
Tom. McIntosh.
"Smart Set Co."

Brazil is passing through a season of severe financial depression.

State lotteries in Holland are to be gradually diminished during the next 18 years, when they will be abolished entirely.

In connection with the Orange split in Belfast, 3,000 members have resolved to form an independent Orange order run on democratic lines.

The Messagero asserts that the latest society sport in the Italian capital is cat-hunting over the roofs of houses during the night. A club has been duly formed by the devotees of this "sport."

Of late years the preservation of South African big game has been attracting the attention of wealthy European sportsmen, and the day is not far off when some organized effort in this direction will be made.

President Loubet's visit to London recalls the Irish people's claim to regard him as one of themselves. Loubet, they hold, is merely a Gallicized form of Loubett, a name which is quite common in the south of Ireland, and that the president's ancestors hailed from Ireland they entertain not the slightest doubt.

Advices have been received from Egypt to the effect that tourists in Egypt will soon be able to cross the Sahara desert in a four-miles-an-hour automobile specially constructed for traveling over sandy wastes. The vehicle is said to accommodate 40 passengers, and while the speed seems absurdly slow it is greater than that of camel transportation. The Egyptians in charge of the camel transportation of course are opposing the introduction of the automobile.

Struck Mother in Midocean.

Cruel must be the son who strikes his mother. We have heard of one, sailing on the Campania, traveling east, who, by means of wireless telegraphy, "struck" his mother for $50. She was on the Lucania, traveling west, and the vessels were over 200 miles apart.

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The fall buying started promptly with September 1, and we are busy supplying the needs of many housekeepers who are anxious to get their homes in shape for the fall. They realize that there is nothing gained by paying cash for furniture or carpets, for they can come here and get whatever is needed at lowest cash store prices, and pay the bill a little at a time weekly or monthly. Our fall stock of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining-room is now complete, and includes everything that is new and elegant. All reliable grades of carpets are here, and we make lay, and line them, free. No charge for waste in matching figures.
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SPECIAL NOTICES

MOST WORSHIPFUL EUREKA GRAND Lodge of F. & A. Ancient York Masons in and for the District of Columbia on the Continent of North America.

Prince Hall (compact) has just closed a long and important session and starts out very favorable for the new year. Visiting brothers are respectfully requested to call on the Grand Master, Col. R. D. Goodman 917 4th street n.w. for information about the craft. Please bring financial card of your Lodge.

J. E. Williams, M. D.
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New Dairy Lunch
308 12th Street, N. W.
BILL OF FARE.

Drip Coffee	3 cts
Tea	3 cts
Milk	3 cts
Pie	3 cts
Soup of all kinds	3 cts
Sandwiches	3 cts
Cocoa	5 cts
Baked Beans	5 cts
Frankfort Sausage	5ts
Fried Liver	5 cts
Fried Onions	5 cts
Fried Bacon	cts
Beef Stew	5 cts
Fried Potatoes	5 cts
Country Sausage	5 cts
Milk Toast	10 cts
Steak	10 cts
Ham and Eggs	15 cts
Fried Chicken	10, 15 and 25 cts

Cigars—all popular brands
Tobacco—Chewing and Smoking
All kinds of Soft Drinks

Couldn't Fool Her.

"My dear Miss Mylluns," said the impecunious young man, "I love you more than I can find words to tell."

"But I presume you could tell me in figures," rejoined the beautiful heiress, in tones that suggested the ice man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Apology Needed.

Kutten—You'll excuse me, old chap, for not introducing you to my wife. The fact is, you know, she's—she's so infernally particular.

Dryde—In everything but her choice of a husband, perhaps. I see.—Chicago Tribune.

"What did you send your son to college for?"

"Well, he wuz so worthless dat I thought it couldn't hurt him."—N. Y. Journal.

No Sympathy.

"Too bad about Dr. Killum falling into the well, wasn't it?"

"Bad, nothing. He should have attended to the sick and left the well alone."—Chicago American.

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HERMITAGE IS SAVED.

Nashville, Tenn., to Keep Old Andrew Jackson Home as the General Knew It.

The old Hermitage, which witnessed the life of one of the most picturesque of the nation's chief executives, is safe. The people of Nashville are breathing a sigh of relief, for the home of Andrew Jackson is in their possession, and the spirits of the old times in wandering through the mansion will find everything just as it was when they were among the gay throngs that filled the house.

It was through the efforts of the Ladies' Hermitage association of Nashville, that the Hermitage has been restored to the condition in which it was at the tme of the general's death. The beautiful grounds with their velvet lawns and big trees, the wide driveway, along which the coaches rolled to the door of the mansion, are all unchanged from the time when it was the home of the president of the United States.

For nearly 50 years the state has held

HERMITAGE, NASHVILLE.
(The House Where Gen. Andrew Jackson Made His Home.)

the house, and the people seemed content to let it remain there until lately, when they saw a great treasure trove of Gen. Jackson's possessions slipping through their fingers unless they bestirred themselves.

The state's first object in buying the house from Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of "Old Hickory," was to offer it to the government for a branch of West Point. The civil war broke out before the plan could be consummated.

Col. Andrew Jackson, son of Andrew Jackson, Jr., gave the south his aid in fighting for their freedom. After serving in the confederate army he came back to the Hermitage and lived with his mother until her death. By her will he inherited the household furniture, mementoes and relics of his famous grandsire.

Recently a rumor was afloat that Col. Jackson was about to sell his heritage to a New Englander.

This Hobo Was a Hero.

A heroic rescue was made by a tramp near Peru, Ind. An old man was walking along a railroad track near that place, and did not hear the whistle of a fast express. A tramp jumped from the trucks of a passing freight, pushed the old man from the track, and jumped back onto the freight train almost before the man realized the danger he had been in.

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The strongest animals are all vegetarians, the elephant being the most powerful, and the rhinoceros and the ox next. The swiftest, the horse and antelope, are also vegeterians. Vegetarian creatures also live much longer than meat-eaters.

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Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
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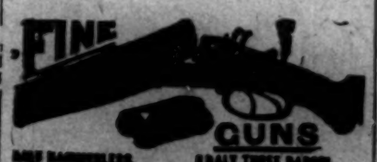

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